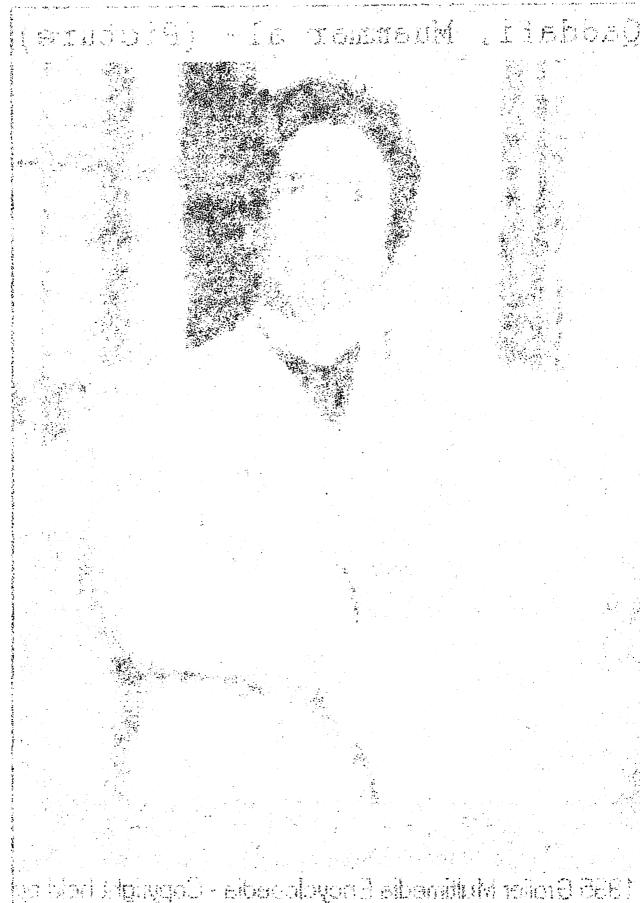


Copyright 1995 by Grolier Electronic Publishing, Inc.

After coming to power in 1969, Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi (1942- ) negotiated the removal of U.S. and British military bases and took control of the Libyan assets of foreign oil companies. In 1973 he introduced a so-called cultural revolution in Libya and created workers' committees to supervise all aspects of economic and social life. A militant pan-Arab nationalist, Qaddafi supports Palestinian guerrilla groups and has attempted to merge Libya with Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, Chad and Morocco. (The Bettmann Archive)



1995 Broker Wishingdia Broychoadia - Copyright lived by

Copyright 1000 by special designation and a

Qaddafi, Muammar al-

Qaddafi, or Gaddafi = Kaddafi = Khaddfi = Khadafy

{kan-dah'-fee, moo-ahm-mahr' ahi}

Muammar al-Qaddafi, b. June 1942, became head of state of Libya after leading a bloodless coup that overthrew the Libyan monarchy on Sept. 1, 1969. Since coming to power, he has led his country on a course of radical revolution at home and abroad, drawing international attention during the 1980s for his lavish support of radical causes.

Qaddafi, a devout Muslim, was born into a nomadic desert family and attended a religious primary school. Before being expelled from a Fazzan secondary school for pan-Arab political activity he made several friends who later joined him in toppling King IDRIS I. His only travel abroad before the coup was the 9 months he spent in a training course in England after graduating (1965) from the Libyan Military Academy.

The Qaddafi regime was popular in its early years, as it undertook serious efforts to distribute the country's large oil revenues equitably and to assert Libya's independence and nonalignment. By the mid-1970s, however, signs of disaffection appeared as Qaddafi embarked on a radical revolution abroad and at home, imposing the utopian socialist dictates of his Green Book, which outlines his revolutionary philosophy. Although Qaddafi formally resigned his government positions, the revolutionary system of popular authority proved to be little more than a facade for his growing personal power. His commitment to unifying the Arab world, his opposition to Israel and the United States, and his efforts to export his idiosyncratic revolution met with little success, but he was accused of meddling in the internal affairs of other African nations, supporting various terrorist groups, and ordering the assassination of Libyan dissidents abroad. Qaddafi's alleged support of international terrorism led the United States, on Apr. 15, 1986, to launch air attacks against Libyan targets it linked to terrorist activities.

### Lisa Anderson

Bibliography: Bianco, M., Gadafi, trans. by M. Lyle (1975); First, R., Libya: The Elusive Revolution (1974); Wright, J., Libya (1982).

ig varatteul a lite open.

รัสเลา ออลโคริส กายองยักการกรรชทายกรั

keammert an Oschlaft, it, Jean 1942, andame ar ad of state of Liege mint legaling a bloudines coun that eventing w the amyen momentum and displicif, these for the formal menue in a most of the country on a adunce of endical revelation at horse and absord, drawing international attention during the 1990s for the country support of redical momens.

Cadded, a dercal Mostin, was born for a negreth deem? Inversand Manded a religious primary valual. Burks shool appoint file of the second file of a religious second file of a religion in the party of the configuration of the second file a religion of the file of the configuration of the second file of the configuration of the second file of the configuration of the second of the

The Oction was papular of a self-years, or it among construction in about a deficie of a marky's large of sevenues equiphly and in assent injury and in sevenues equiphly and in assent injury and a sevenues equiphly and in assent injury and a design of sevenues as the contract of a sevenues and a force inpushing the applications of me december the contract of a sevenues of me december the contract of a sevenues and a sevenues and a sevenues of a sevenue and a sevenues and a sevenues and a sevenues and a sevenue and a sevenues after a sevenues and a sevenues as a sevenues and a sevenues as a sevenues as a sevenues as a sevenues as a sevenues and a sevenues as a sevenues and a sevenues as a sevenues and a sevenues as a sevenues a sevenues a sevenues as a sevenues as a sevenues as a sevenues as a sevenues a sevenues as a sevenues as a sevenues a seven

consisted say

Ballography Signos, M., Gedall, Lana, by M. Cyla (1915). First, R., Libya: The Shrave Recompon (1974), Milght, J., Laye (1921). Copyright 1995 by Grolier Electronic Publishing, Inc.

## Facts About Democratic Republic of the Sudan

# LANI

Area: 2,505,065 sq km (967,211 sq mi).

Capital: Khartoum (1983 pop., 476,211). Largest city: Omdurman (1983 pop., 526,287).

### **PEOPLE**

Population (1993 est.): 27,400,000; density: 10.9 persons per sq km (28.3 per sq mi).

Distribution (1993): 21% urban, 79% rural.

Annual growth (1993): 3.1%. Official languages: Arabic.

Major religions: Sunni Islam, traditional religions, Christianity.

#### **EDUCATION AND HEALTH**

Literacy (1991): 25% of adult population.

Universities (1989): 5.

Life expectancy (1992): women--54; men--53. Infant mortality (1992): 83 per 1,000 live births.

#### **ECONOMY**

GNP (1991): \$12.1 billion; \$450 per capita.

Labor distribution (1987): agriculture—64%; industry, mining, and construction—8%; services, trade, and government—\$23%.

Foreign trade (1991): imports-\$1.4 billion; exports-325 million; principal trade partners-Saudi Arabia, United States, United Kingdom, Egypt.

Currency: 1 Sudanese pount = 100 piastres.

#### **GOVERNMENT**

Type: military rule.

Legislature: National Assembly (suspended 1989). Government leader (1994): Omar Hassan Ahmed al

Bashir-president.

Political subdivisions: 9 states.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads (1988): 4,725 km (2,936 mi) total. Roads (1985): 6,599 km (4,100 mi) total.

Major ports: 1. Major airfields: 1.

# Copyright 1995 by Grolier Electronic Publishing, Inc.

#### Facts About Libya

#### OFFICIAL NAME

Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

#### LAND

Area: 1,759,540 sq km (679,362 sq mi).

Capital and largest city: Tripoli (1988 est. pop., 1,083,000).

Elevations: highest-Bette Peak, 2,286 m (7,500 ft); lowest-sea level, along the coast.

#### PEOPLE

Population (1992 est.): 4,484,795; density: 2.5 persons per sq km (6.6 per sq mi).

Distribution (1985): 65% urban, 35% rural.

Annual growth (1992): 3.0%. Official language: Arabic. Major religion: Islam.

#### **EDUCATION AND HEALTH**

Literacy (1990 est.): 64% of adult population.

Universities (1990): 3.

Hospital beds (1985): 20,000. Physicians (1985): 5,450.

Life expectancy (1992): women-71; men-66. Infant mortality (1992): 60 per 1,000 live births.

#### **ECONOMY**

GDP (1990 est.): \$28.9 billion; \$6,800 per capita.

Labor distribution (1985): construction—24%; services—17%; agriculture—17%; manufacturing—11%; transportation and communications—9%.

Foreign trade (1990 est.): imports—\$7.6 billion; exports—\$11 billion; principal trade partners—Italy, Germany, United Kingdom, France.

Currency: 1 Libyan dinar = 1,000 dirhams.

## **GOVERNMENT**

Type: socialist state.

Government leader (1993): Muammar al-Qaddafi-head of state.

Legislature: General People's Congress. Political subdivisions: 25 municipalities.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads (1990): none.

Roads (1987): 19,300 km (12,000 mi) total.

Major ports: 4. Major airfields: 2.

# the resident test or decites Timothern of the institute inc.

evolutional distal

OFFICIAL MANC

Sensits People's Livyan Arch Lensening

QMAL

Arear 1.152,540 ta km (379,662 st mit.

Capital and largest city Taipeli (1985 and pay 1,000,000).

Clavelone, highest-Brite Peak 3,000 m (1,000 h) inwest-sea hast stock the coast.

3,4089

Population (1962 ext.), 4,464,736; density 2.5 persons per security (3.5 per so mill)

Den kalon (1905) Edu jakon, 35% rank

320.2 (CCR) historia laurinA

Official fenguage: Arabic

Major religion: letom.

MILLARIN CHA MONTADUCCA

Literacy (1997) set, p. 64% of educing population

Christenidos (1930): 3

Hospital bods (1883): 26 000

Physiciana (1885): 5,450.

Life expectancy (1992); married--71; man--09

solved and 0000, have 00 (CEET) alternam tasked

ROUNDMY

GDP (1990 ast.): \$20.3 Dillion; 56 850 por capita

Labor debibuiles (1965), construction-24%; sordoss-17%; concellers-17%; menufactigag-11%, hassociation and cernariations - 8%.

Poreign trade (1980 est.); importe- \$7 8 billion; accorte-- 51 billion, who upsite ude parthere- thotal Germany, United Alugaiom, France.

Carency: 1 Libyan dinar a 1,000 dicharcs.

THEMMESVOO

ainis milieiopa (say'i'

Government leader (1980): Niveration al-Quidale-heint of setter

Legisature: General People's Congress.

Polifical subdivisions: 25 municipalinas.

COMMENSICATIONS

Railwade (1990); norte.

House (1987): 18,300 km (12,000 ml) out-of-

Anjor ports: 4.

Kajor diffeids: Z.

Copyright 1995 by Grolier Electronic Publishing, Inc.

Idris, King of Libya

{id-rees'}

ldris, b. Mar. 13, 1890, d. May 25, 1983 was the first king (1951-69) of Libya. A grandson of al-SANUSI, he became leader of the Sanusi Muslim sect in 1917 and in 1920 was recognized as emir of Cyrenaica by the Italians, who had invaded Libya in 1911. The Italian Fascists forced him into exile in 1922, but Cyrenaica was restored (1943) to him in World War II. In 1951, Idris became king of the unified Libya. Idris and the monarchy were overthrown by a military junta led by Muammar al QADDAFI in 1969.

Bibliography: Wright, J., Libya: A Modern History (1982).

Copyright 1995 by Groller Blectrock embiashing, inc.

sydi. No point strivi

(29**6**9-bi)

idds, b. Mar. 13, 1999, d. May 25, 1983 was the Braiking (1924-63) or days. A grandeen of al-BANUBL ho heceme leader of the Sendel Broshin sect in 1917 and in 1920 was recognized as ontrol Cyreneice by the indians, who had laveded Libys in 1917. The batter forced him into exile in 1822, but Oyreneica was recioned (1942) to him in World War II. to 1951, data because long of the united Libys. Idds and the moneraby were overthrown by a reliking junta sed by weareness.

Edition upty: Whight L. Libyer & Modern Hatory (1982).